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The translation is admirable. The diction is entirely free from crudity and translator's idiom. The blank verse reads easily, and is adapted with great skill to the varying dramatic and emotional tone and to the characters of the speakers. The unrhymed measures of the choruses, while not attempting an impossible reproduction of the original, follow its movement and preserve its cadences and its emphasis sufficiently to give the English reader a correct impression of the ῥθος, and not to irritate the reader who knows the Greek. The whole can be read with positive pleasure even by a blasé reviewer.

The notes seem to take much of the detail given by Jebb for granted. They are in large part justification of the translation and confirmation of the doctrines of the introduction. No important problems of interpretation are altogether overlooked. But the chief interest lies in the delicate and detailed study of the psychology and the dramatic significance of the dialogue from speech to speech and line to line. In some cases, which there is no space to discuss, this leads to overrefining on what I think could be shown to be normal Greek usage. But be that as it may, no one, however familiar with the play and previous editions, can study these notes without gaining a heightened perception of the beauty and subtlety of Sophocles' art.

PAUL SHOREY

*Etymologicum Gudianum*, Fasc. 1 and 2 (A to Ζεαί), ed. A. DE STEFANI. Leipsic: Teubner, 1909-20.

Two parts of this new edition of the *Etymologicum Gudianum* (the first edition of which was edited by Sturz in 1818) have so far appeared. The lexicon obtained its name from the Dane, Marquard Gude, who formerly owned the MS (now in Wolfenbüttel) upon which Sturz based his text. De Stefani's edition shows a marked improvement upon that of Sturz, for the new editor has based his text upon the Codex Barberinus, which is not only a superior MS to that owned by Gude, but also denotes the indebtedness of the *Etymologicum Gudianum* to the etymological lexicons prepared by Photius.

The history of the *Gudianum* and other ancient lexicons has been exhaustively treated by Reitzenstein,<sup>1</sup> to whose investigations and private assistance De Stefani pays an ample tribute. Three etymological works are closely associated with the name of Photius; and three others are strongly influenced by one or more of the Photian group:

*The Lexicon of Photius* (Λέξεων συναγωγή): A MS of this work is now in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was edited in 1822 from Porson's transcript by Dobree. The MS is of the tenth century. Portions of the beginning of the lexicon, which are missing in the MS, have also been edited by Reitzenstein and by Fredrich and Wentzel from existing fragments.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In Griech, *Etymologika*, and in Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. *Etymologika*.

<sup>2</sup> See Reitz. *Photius' Lexikon*, p. ix.

*The Etymologicum Genuinum* (Florentinum): This lexicon, prepared under the supervision of Photius, depends upon the authority of two MSS, one discovered by E. Miller in 1864 and the other by Reitzenstein in 1887.

*The Etymologicum Parvum*: This lexicon, probably completed about 882 A.D., was also prepared under the supervision of Photius. Like the *Genuinum*, it has not yet been fully edited.

*The Etymologicum Gudianum*: Some of the details regarding this lexicon have been dealt with above. It apparently dates from the end of the eleventh century, and borrows much of its material from the *Genuinum* and *Parvum*, the indebtedness to these sources being marked in the Codex Barberinus by the monogram of Photius. The compiler shows little discrimination, on many occasions borrowing from various authorities the same etymologies and explanations expressed in different wording.

*The Etymologicum Magnum*: This lexicon, which was compiled in the twelfth or thirteenth century, depends largely upon the *Genuinum* and *Gudianum*, but also contains additions from other sources. The best edition is that of Gaisford (1848).

*The Etymologicum of Symeon*: This work, mainly an abridgment of the *Genuinum*, was compiled in the first half of the twelfth century.<sup>1</sup>

De Stefani's edition is carefully and accurately edited. The main text is that of the Codex Barberinus. In small type underneath the main text is included matter added between the lines and on the margins of the codex by different hands. Below this are references to parallels in other etymological works, scholiasts, etc., which add greatly to the value of the edition; and at the foot of the page is the apparatus criticus. The brief introduction to the work refers to published studies by Reitzenstein and the editor, and promises a fuller discussion on the MSS, sources of the etymologies, and principles of editing, when the remaining parts are completed.

The value of the etymologies contained in the work may be gauged by the following example:

Ἐπιτηδής· παρὰ τὸ δέος, ὃ σημαίνει τὸν φόβον, γίνεται δεής καὶ μετὰ τοῦ στερητικοῦ ᾧ ἀδεής, ὃ ἄφοβος, καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἑπί προθέσεως ἐπιαδεής, καὶ ἐκβολῇ τοῦ ἑ ἐπιαδής, καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ τ ἐπιταδής, καὶ τροπῇ τοῦ ᾧ εἰς ἡ ἐπιτηδής, οἷον εἰ ἄφόβως πάντα ποιῶν.

But occasional quotations from some of the poets lend interest to the work. Traces still exist in it of the etymologies which occur in Plato's *Cratylus* (cf. *s.v.* ἄνθρωπος and Ἀπόλλων): but the lexicographer had also the etymologies of the Stoics and the grammarians in his sources to draw upon. From the point of view of scholarship the *Etymologicum Gudianum* is a typical example of Byzantine research.

W. D. WOODHEAD

<sup>1</sup> For accounts of other lexicons see Reitz. *op. cit.*, Sandys, *Classical Scholarship*, Vol. I; De Stefani also includes in Part II of the present edition a useful list of ancient lexicographical works.